

THE EVENING STAR.
WASHINGTON.
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CROSBY & NOYES, Editors.
THE EVENING STAR has a regular and permanent circulation nearly double the combined circulation of the other Washington dailies. As a News and Advertising Medium it has no competitor.
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After what seems to have been a sufficiently long deliberative period the House committee on appropriations today reported the bill through which the District of Columbia is to receive its public sustenance for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1894. As reported, the bill appropriates \$1,927,194.97, a sum which is \$209,650.34 less than the current appropriation. The city grows daily, and its needs increase with every hour, but the committee seems to have acted upon the idea that the demands of a rapidly growing population can be met with a sum which is less by a quarter of a million dollars than the one that now keeps the affairs of local government in motion.

Secretary Carlisle's recommendation that the appropriation for 1894-1895 should be no greater than that for 1893-1894 was regarded as needlessly radical by those who have a proper pride in the nation's capital, but the committee has been more extreme in its views than was the Secretary of the Treasury. It is admitted, even by the committee, that there will be a surplus of revenue in the next fiscal year of more than eight hundred thousand dollars, even after the Zoological Park and Rock Creek Park have been cared for, but instead of applying this surplus to public works for the benefit of the city, the committee has decreed that it is imperative demand it is to be used to pay the interest on the bonds of the District on account of the cost of the increased water supply of the city of Washington under acts approved July 15, 1882, and March 3, 1891, all of which means that this handsome balance will go to swell the sum already sunk in the useless aqueduct tunnel, for which the District of Columbia is not in any way responsible, and from which no "increased water supply" resulted.

With the great dearth of employment which now exists and which is likely to continue for some time, no appropriation would have done more real good for the city than the \$475,000 asked for by the Commissioners to be disbursed for work on streets and avenues, but the committee appropriated the sum of \$100,000—just one half of the amount available for the present year. Many other serious reductions have been made. Estimates for the repair of obstructed drains and for the construction of main and pipe sewers have been slashed in the middle, while the effort to secure \$100,000 for suburban sewers—demanded by every hygienic law—resulted in the appropriation of one-fifth of the sum required.

For new school houses and sites, \$243,000 were asked, and with justice, but the committee concluded that education matters were of much less importance than the refunding to the general government of money thrown away on Lydecker's elongated hole-in-the-ground, so it gave but \$39,000. Police department appropriations have been somewhat reduced, although there is demand all over the District for a greater number of officers and an extension of police machinery.

The appropriations committee, in reducing these appropriations, is, of course, only pursuing in respect to the District the same economizing policy which it will apply to other government expenditures, and which the financial condition of the treasury and of the nation seems to demand.

It must not be forgotten, however, that the tax contributions of the individual District tax payers, the partners of Uncle Sam in paying the bills of the national capital, are not abated to enable them to meet the hard times in proportion to the reduction in the appropriation bill. Under the recent excessive assessments they are taxed more heavily than ever, and the surplus which they contribute instead of being expended in some way that will improve the city and give work to the destitute unemployed is "buried" beyond the hope of resurrection in Lydecker's hole-in-the-ground.

Mr. Corbett honored Washington with a stop of half an hour here today in the course of his triumphal journey from Florida to New York. As his coming was unannounced Congress did not adjourn over, and marks of respect which might otherwise have been shown were omitted, but he received the adulation of a throng that was quickly assembled at the railway station. Of course, most of those who were there to greet the brutal tendency of mankind that encourages prize fighting, but all the same, they struggled to see the man and the fist that "stopped" the English champion in nine minutes.

The severe weather of the past two days has made more manifest the destitution prevailing in the city, and that will continue to prevail and to become more widespread, until the coming of spring and better times bring employment. Appeals have been made generally through the city, by means of newspaper publications, and the literature distributed by the canvassing committee for help, and it earnestly hoped that those who have not yet received the appeal will now give attention to it.

One of the saddest things connected with the Brooklyn Tabernacle trouble is the discovery of grounds for a suspicion that Dr. Taubert's big salary was mainly for display-purposes.

Mr. Willis presents a rather forlorn spectacle in his effort to officially serve the provisional government.

Calculated to attract some attention, yet lacking in depth and breadth, is the joint debate in Donahoe's Magazine, in which the question discussed is: Is Grover Cleveland a Success or a President? Neither James Jeffrey Roche, who answers in the affirmative, nor John Ford, who makes the negative response, has treated the important subject with the consideration it deserves. Mr. Roche, from whom strong statement might have been expected, weakens just where he should be at his best, and when there is opportunity for aggressive action throws his simple integrity and manliness by the simple integrity and manliness. Defending the President from the very general accusation of being self-willed, Mr. Roche declares that "self-willed" means "firm" if you admire the President, or "obstinate" if you do not; yet, in an adjacent paragraph he says "the President was obstinate on the silver question, and he is obstinate on the tariff question." Mr. Roche finds the root of the present national troubles in the fact that the President's firmness of purpose finds no response in the co-ordinate branches of the government, and he is satisfied that if Congress will pass a tariff measure of any kind, settling the matter once for all, the country would soon adjust itself to the altered conditions. For the purpose of dismissing some of the adversaries whom he knew would arise, Mr. Roche, very properly, admits that the President has made mistakes—lots of them—and he ventures the assertion that the President will make many more. He seeks to excuse these errors by saying that when we have all grown wise enough to select a

chief magistrate who can be depended upon to make none, we shall have no need of such a "superfluous functionary." Superfluousness is the principal feature in Mr. Roche's treatment of the Hawaiian difficulty. He says he cannot see in what particular the filibusterers of Cuba and Nicaragua were not just as worthy of support and respect as those of Hawaii, and by this confession of a faulty mental vision shows his lack of the judicial and impartial sense which should be possessed by anyone who enters the arena of high grade controversy. He criticizes some of President Cleveland's diplomatic appointments, and then, in a feeble effort to excuse them, blunders into an assault upon one of the greatest Secretaries of State this country ever had—a man whose memory will be dear to American hearts for very many years.

John Ford may be counted as prominent among those who are most frank in their criticism of Mr. Cleveland, but he is so prejudiced as to be unfair. He will not admit that the chief magistrate is honest and declares him to be "a preacher of reforms which he hypocritically evades in practice," he calls him "the friend and servant of Wall street"—the man who "has done more than any other man, living or dead, since the foundation of our government, to rob the industrial masses of this country for the benefit of the money lenders." Accusations such as these are not made by those who have any real acquaintance with Mr. Cleveland, and character and it is rather remarkable that they should be placed in a non-partisan publication. The one sound criticism made by Mr. Ford is that which deals with the President and Hawaii and with the foolish and inexcusable secrecy with which the President has moved in that important matter. With that one exception the Ford attack is that of a disingenuous demagogue—is a weak affair. That President Cleveland is insincere, or unkindly to this nation's interests, or that he has betrayed the trust imposed by a great popular majority, are accusations that will need more than an affidavit from Mr. Ford to obtain credence. None of the Hawaiian affair and one or two matters of minor importance, the President has done well enough to deserve hearty commendation.

But a little while ago the District of Columbia asked of Congress, its only local legislature, to grant it the right to spend \$50,000 of the District's money in public improvements which would give work to some of the many unemployed in whose behalf charity is now being asked. Two or three members of the House of Representatives obstructed the effort to do good and the movement for immediate action was necessarily suspended. It was in vain that attention was directed to the necessity which existed and to the precedents set in other cities—the unemployed are still unemployed. Since then the New York assembly has passed a bill which provides for the expenditure of \$1,000,000 by New York city on parks, new parks and roadways for the purpose of giving employment to 100,000 idle men. The bill will almost surely become law and the results cannot fail to be of unpeakable benefit both to the city and to those whom it will employ. Had there been no excuseless objection to the mere anticipation of an appropriation here, much of the distress which the benevolent and good men and women of this city are endeavoring to alleviate would not exist. The Kilgore objection worked cruel wrong.

It is explained that Mr. Croker came to Washington to attend an afternoon tea and not to fight the income tax, and that it is all right if he did come to fight the income tax. Nothing could be clearer or more satisfactory than this comprehensive explanation. After the Crokerian social conquest that marked the entertainment of the Infanta of Spain, it is natural that Mr. Croker should aspire to round out his conquering social career and to polish himself to perfection as "a highflyer at fashion" by a brief post-graduate course in Washington "society." But Mr. Croker is a conqueror in other fields than the parlor, and his victories are not confined to ceremonial teas and the giddy social round. An attack upon him on the proposed income tax and a visit to Washington for the purpose of this campaign are not only justifiable, but commendable. For his own good, and the public welfare, Tammany cannot too conspicuously identify itself with the opposition upon this important national issue.

Dr. Hammett, the District health officer, has announced that the District authorities will do their utmost to secure the passage of a law to prevent the traffic in undrawn poultry within the limits of their jurisdiction. The movement is one that cannot fail to commend itself to everybody who esteems the dignity of the city, and who accepts the duty of the citizen. Undrawn fowls really become unfit for food within a few hours of their being killed, even in cold weather, while in the warm and somewhat humid atmosphere which has surrounded the District of Columbia for some months, the process of decay is visibly in progress almost immediately after death. In many other cities the sale of improperly prepared poultry is prohibited by stringent legislation. A similar law should be in effect here.

It is not impossible for Corbett, if he goes on winning heavy stakes and prospering as a theatrical fakir, to become one of the moneyed men of the country. He is frugal in his habits, comparatively speaking. He knows how to read and write, and consequently feels a superiority to many of the associates who are forced upon him in his present profession. When he has accumulated enough money to enable him to rise above mercenary considerations he will probably follow the general rule and sign for political laurels. Possessed, as he is, of average intelligence, there is no reason why with proper financial backing and ordinary good luck he should not become in time a conspicuous figure in the affairs of the country.

People who admire the ingeniously improbable planned by a master mind and presented with remarkable literary skill will be deeply interested in "The Great Laran Rebellion," by Nym Crinkle; a serial story, of which The Star today prints the opening chapters.

The action of the young college men at Rutgers who painted one another green by way of a joke may have been an effort to get away from the monotony of painting the town red.

Disappointed candidates for the supreme bench, might, in referring to Mr. Hill, change his designation from "peanut politician" to "banana-skin" politician.

Mr. Peckham has not yet felt called upon to demand an explanation from the signal service as to whether anything personal was meant by this cold wave.

The conduct of the Khedive might have been of great service to Charlie Mitchell as an example if he could have had it before him a little earlier.

The Florida fight being well over, the cartoonists can once more be occupied with newspaper space for their portraits of Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Hill.

Mr. Croker may succeed in giving the importance that the banquet now holds. The meeting of Corbett and Peter Jackson may mean a very serious blow to this country's Uncle Tom's Cabin industry.

The recent notable revival of the hotel business in Jacksonville is now numbered among the collapsed booms.

THE WEEK.
Notwithstanding the very large proportion of the American people opposed to prize fighting, the one event of the week at home which attracted the greatest amount of attention was the Corbett-Mitchell contest at Jacksonville, Fla. The assertion of the governor that the fight would not be allowed, and the equally positive declaration of the managers of the fight that it would take place, aroused interest unusual even in an international event. Troops were summoned by the governor to Jacksonville, but like the notable ten thousand who were marched up the hill and then marched down again, the troops were dismissed to their homes on the morning of the fight, without being called into action. The governor's excuse was that Circuit Judge Call had issued an injunction forbidding the sheriff to prevent the fight, the judge holding that the contest proposed was not to be a prize fight, but a glove contest. Such it turned out to be, for Mitchell was worsted in the second round and knocked out in the third. The judge exhibited a penetration that was beyond that of the most experienced in fistic matters. Bridgeport, Conn., has been suffering inconvenience, owing to the stoppage of its street railway system, the men having gone on strike. Considerable lawlessness was displayed at one time. A trace was patched up, but the company refused to recognize the men's union and the fight broke out again. All business interests have been watching the progress of the Wilson bill in the House of Representatives, where declarations have been made for free sugar and free coal and the repeal of the sugar bounty. Representative Shively, democratic, western Pennsylvania, unwilling to remain with his party in its free trade excursion, sent in his resignation and will seek justification in his own district. The Senate, Senator Peffer's attack on Secretary Carlisle's bond policy, the debate on the repeal of the federal elections laws and the Hawaiian affair have held the floor. The Hawaiian investigation in committee room has continued drawing near its close. The House judiciary committee, by a party vote, sustained the administration. A prize fight, in which an Indian named Wong took part, recently occurred at Norfolk, and the injury there have indicted the principal persons interested. Gov. O'Ferrall has indicated a purpose to keep all such exhibitions out of the old dominion. The steamship Normanna returned to New York, having suffered considerable damage from being struck by an immense wave. The attorney general of New Jersey has been instructed to begin quo warranto proceedings to determine the status of the pending senators in that state. Reports continue of mills and factories resuming. The resignation of Senator Walthall of Mississippi started a contest for his succession. Maj. S. S. Turner was elected to the House, it is equivalent to an election. Laura Schirmer Mapleson, the opera singer, died.

ABROAD.
The reconciliation between the German emperor and Bismarck has been the one topic discussed abroad this week. The chancellor reached Berlin yesterday and was enthusiastically welcomed by the people and cordially received by the Kaiser. Some think that this reconciliation bodes no good for the peace of Europe. The return of ex-King Milan to the Serbian capital, Belgrade, to visit his son, King Alexander, and the resulting disagreement and fall of the ministry, were a two-days' sensation. The decrees expelling Milan and Queen Natalie were rescinded and this family may again live in peace and happiness. France has extended her conquests into the Sudan, and occupied Timbuctoo. The war on the anarchists goes on in Spain. The latest sensation has been the attempt of an anarchist to assassinate the governor of Barcelona. The peasants, who recently offered opposition to the tax gatherers in Sicily, have been disarmed and everything is again quiet. Mr. Gladstone is not meeting with any opposition in the house of lords in his parish councils or local government bill; it has passed the second reading. The "war" continues in Brazil. Admiral da Gama, the Imperial leader, had several interviews with the American Admiral Benham, looking to his mediation for terms of peace. The Brazilian government announces its determination to bring the war to a speedy end and the vessels at Pernambuco have been ordered to Rio Janeiro. Something decisive is expected soon.

IN WASHINGTON.
The cause of the poor has been brought to the homes of the citizens of Washington through the house-to-house canvass which has been going on during the past week under the auspices of the citizens' committee. While money has been collected, the work of distribution has been in progress through the various charitable agencies selected by the central committee. The prospective retirement of Dr. Walling from the presidency of Columbian University on account of ill-health, has been announced. The contract for grading the road bed at the end of the Boulevard railroad as far as Hyattsville, it was reported, has been given out. After a four days' session the national board of trade adjourned.

SHOOTING STARS.
He Couldn't See It.
"I understand that Mitchell says he will never fight again," said "Humph." "Humph?" answered the man with the care-worn face; "I don't see what business he has with that word 'again'."

Revised.
"A horse, my kingdom for a horse!" Then from the gallery far Was heard, "No use. In this here town We use the cable-car."

A Common Effect.
"Do you think," said Willie Washington, "that it actually hurts a man to be hit with one of Cupid's arrows?" "No," replied Belle Pepperton; "as a rule he merely becomes senseless for a time."

Advice.
Though these good old weather jokes Respect is surely due; To Mr. Peckham say not "is It cold enough for you?"

A Case for Promptness.
"Whuffoh yoh makin' so much 'sturbance 'bout dat job ov mu'k'k?" asked the man who had just stopped his horse and cart. "Co's I've got ter finish my business up quick. Dat's why. I's got ter hurry up an get dis snow shoveled up foh de sun come out an' sp'illes de contract."

A Skeptic.
"I wonder," said Binx, "how they manage it with the weather predictions. Whenever they hang out the cold wave flag, the blizzard always sets here, even though it does occasionally take time."

"That's just it," replied Banx. "It's a triumph of patience."

"What do you mean?" "When they once hang out the flag, they stick to their principles and wait for the blizzard to get ready."

Please.
The following suggestion for a topical song dedicated to Mr. Aug. St. Gaudens is accompanied by the apologetic assertion that in topical verse it is perfectly allowable to say "pants."

The night's growing dark and the wind it is bleak And the snow thickly covers the ground; And vainly the cowering traveler will seek A spot in which cheer may be found. Oh, think of a being of garments bereft, And then check the tear if you can! If you have a spark of humanity left, Please, Gussie, put pants on the man.

These words are no answer to prudery's call, Though mighty her pleadings may be. 'Tis the weather with ill that relentlessly fall Which speaks with a pathos so free. Imagine yourself with your ulster in hock; Then turn a deaf ear if you can When you hear that wild cry which 'twere wicked to mock "Please, Gussie, put pants on the man."

Recall Willie!
From the New York World (dear). No man should be allowed to represent us abroad who intrigues against the government to which he is accredited. Recall Willie!

An Immense Stock of Fine SHOES To Be Sold At HALF PRICE!
50 Cts. On The Dollar
THE AMERICAN SHOE STORE,
FOR YEARS DOING BUSINESS AT
920 7TH ST. N.W.
STOCK FIXTURES, ALL ARE IN OUR POSSESSION AND MUST BE CONVERTED INTO CASH AT ONCE.
THE ENTIRE STOCK HAS BEEN MOVED TO THE FAMILY SHOE STORE, 310-312 SEVENTH STREET N. W., WHERE WITH INCREASED FACILITIES FOR DISPLAY THIS SPLENDID ARRAY OF FOOTWEAR MAY BE SEEN TO ITS BEST ADVANTAGE.
Beginning Monday Morning
AT 9 O'CLOCK WE SHALL SELL EVERY PAIR OF SHOES IN THIS PURCHASE AT **HALF PRICE!**
THE PARTIAL LIST BELOW WILL GIVE SOME IDEA OF THE BARGAINS HERE IN STORE FOR YOU. THERE ARE SIZES TO FIT EVERY ONE, AND, WITH OUR LARGE FORCE OF SALESMEN, WE CAN ASSURE PROMPT ATTENTION.

Babies' Dongola Button Shoes, with tips, American Shoe Store price, 35 cents. Our price - - -

Children's Spring Heel Button Shoes, 4's to 8's, American Shoe Store price, 75 cents. Our price - - -

Boy's and Youths' School Shoes, all sizes. American Shoe Store price, \$1.25. Our Price - - -

Ladies' Button Boots, all styles, shapes and sizes. American Shoe Store price, \$1.50. Our price - - -

Ladies' Dongola Button Shoes, with pat. leather tips. American Shoe Store price, \$2.00. Our price - - -

Ladies' Fine Dongola Button Shoes, all new styles. American Shoe Store price, \$4.00. Our price - - -

Men's Calf Button and Bals, all style toes. American Shoe Store price, \$2.00. Our price - - -

Men's Calf Bals or Congress, all styles toes. American Shoe Store price, \$4.00. Our price - - -

Men's Hand-sewed Lace and Congress Shoes. American Shoe Store price, \$6.00. Our price - - -

Ladies' 50c. Overgaiters, 19c.

WE DON'T KNOW HOW LONG THIS SALE'S GOING TO LAST. THE ENTIRE STOCK MUST BE SOLD, COME WHAT WILL, AND WE'VE PUT PRICES ON THE SHOES THAT SHOULD CLEAR THEM OUT IN A COUPLE OF WEEKS' GOOD BUSINESS. SO, IT WILL NOT PAY FOR YOU TO DELAY.

FAMILY SHOE STORE,
Washington Shoe Emporium,
310-312 Seventh St.

RAFF'S ENTERPRISE,
1241 11th St. S. E.
This is the second shipment of Spring Remnants just received from our mills, and never before have such low prices in staple goods existed.
REMNANTS! REMNANTS!
6c. Light Shirting Prints. Our price, 3c.
6c. Dress Prints. Our price, 3c.
6c. Mourning Prints. Our price, 4c.
6c. Navy Blue Prints. Our price, 4c.
6c. Medium Dress Prints. Our price, 4c.
12 1/2c. Light Percale. Our price, 7c.
6c. Apron Gingham. Our price, 3c.
6c. Apron Gingham. Our price, 5c.
10c. Century Cloth. Our price, 6c.
10c. Black Sateen. Our price, 5c.
6c. 4-4 Unbleached Cotton. Our price, 4c.
6c. 4-4 Unbleached Cotton. Our price, 5c.
6c. 4-4 Unbleached Cotton. Our price, 5c.
6c. 4-4 Bleach Cotton. Our price, 4c.
6c. 4-4 Bleach Cotton. Our price, 5c.
9-4 Sheeting, 15c.; 10-4 Sheeting, 17c., in unbleached.
9-4 Bleach Sheeting, 15c.; 10-4 Bleach, 15c.

MATTING! MATTING!
Perhaps a little early, but prices will make them move. Every piece at 5c. per yd. less than regular value.
10 rolls White Matting, 8c. per yd.
10 rolls Fancy Matting, 10c. per yd.
10 rolls Heavy Jointless Matting, 15c.
10 rolls Heavy Fancy Matting, 12c.

Raff's Enterprise,
1241 11th St. S. E.
Only remnant house in the city.
"IF YOU SEE IT IN OUR AD. IT'S SO."
Johnson Luttrell,
713 Market Space.

BARGAINS EXTRAORDINARY.
Our cut prices are genuine and honest as represented. The following poorest bargains are but a few samples of our slaughter of prices previous to stocktaking.

Dress Goods.
BIG REDUCTIONS IN DRESS GOODS.
20 pieces of 36-inch Small Check Dress Goods, in brown and white, and blue and white. Reduced from 25c. to 15c. a yard.
10 pieces of New "Changeable" Dress Goods, in medium and light shades. At 25c. a yard. Worth 37 1/2c.
All-wool Dress Goods, from 25c. to \$1 a yard, that formerly sold from 50c. to \$1.50 a yard.
50 pieces of Half Wool Challies, figured and solid colors. Reduced from 18c. to 8c. a yard.
30 pieces of Figured Satines, that were 12 1/2c. and 15c. a yard. Reduced to 7 1/2c.
75 Beautiful Styles of Pongees and Batistes, that were 12 1/2c. and 15c. a yard. Reduced to 8c.

Silk Bargains.
One lot of 24-inch New Changeable Silk Silks, suitable for dresses, waists, or trimming. In ten different combinations of colors, at 80c. a yard. Worth \$1.25.
An odd lot of Plain and Brown Silks on our bargain counter, from 25c. to 80c. a yard. Worth double these prices.

Cloth Coats.
The balance of our New Style Coats at ONE-THIRD LESS than marked prices.
\$9 Ladies' New Style Coats now \$6.
\$12 Ladies' New Style Coats now \$8.
\$15 Ladies' New Style Coats now \$10.
And about 50 Coats previously advertised at \$3.75, \$5.50 and \$7.50, which formerly sold from \$6 to \$20.

Blankets and Comforts.
AT CLEARING SALE PRICES.
40 pairs of 10-4 Rossville Woolen Blankets at \$2.10 the pair, fully worth \$3.
30 pairs of Gray and Brown Double Blankets reduced from \$2.25 a pair to 80c.
Cotton-filled Comforts from 50c. to \$3 each.

Flannels.
AT COST PRICES.
25c. instead of 35c. a yard for Plaid and Striped All-wool Wrapper Flannels.
All our White and Colored Flannels will be sold during this sale at exactly what they cost us.

Johnson Luttrell,
AND
713 Market Space.

You Can Wear Diamonds
At the prices at which we are selling them. We have some pure white diamonds in lovely mounted rings. We're offering at from \$6 to \$12, no profit in it for us, but we think it's better to have goods moving than to wait for brisker trade. Here's a plum for some one—diamonds reduced prices on watches, SILVER, also reduced prices on watches, SILVER from \$4 up and GOLD from \$10 up. We take weekly and monthly payments. WATCH REPAIRING AND JEWELRY MANUFACTURING our specialties.

Cole Bros., 435 7th S.W.

Any Honest Man
can get credit of us for Furniture, Carpets, Draperies, Stoves, etc.,—a whole house full if he wants it—and the amount isn't measured by the size of his promises—but the sincerity of 'em. All the "Equitable Credit System" asks—or wants—is a square deal—Agree to pay only what you can—and when—and do it.

House & Herrmann,
917, 919, 921 and 923 7th St.
1227 636 Mass. Ave.

Men's Derbies, \$1.50.
JUST opened, a case of Men's Black Derbies—same quality advertised by certain houses every now and then as a "special bargain" at \$1.00.

Our Price, \$1.50.
We don't only sell as cheap as any, but cheaper than many.
Willett & Ruoff,
905 PA. AVE.

FACIAL BLEMISHES.
The only institution in the south devoted exclusively to the treatment of the Skin. Scap and Blood and the removal of facial blemishes. Eczema, Acne, Pimples, Red Nose, Red Yellows, Oily Skin, Black Heads, Superficial Itch, Warts, Freckles, Falling of the Hair, Tattoo Marks, Scars, Dandruff and all skin imperfections and diseases scientifically treated by the most improved methods.

Dr. Hepburn, DERMATOLOGIST.
Graduate Jefferson Medical College and the Royal University of Vienna. Ten years' practical experience. OFFICES IN METZ BLDG., COR. 11TH AND F STS. OPEN FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M. CONSULTATION FREE. 1227-e-11

Don't Gauge Your Favor
According to the price of a thing. Don't think it isn't fair to compare SHIRTNECKS 35 AND 60-CENT MIXTURES with higher priced ones. They'll profit by the comparison, for better clothes are not made.

Sheetz, 10th and F Sts.

"Change"
Your Laundryman On Monday.
Drop us a postal tonight or Sunday directing us to call for your laundry hereafter on MONDAY—and we will return it to you on WEDNESDAY—or sooner in case of an emergency.

We can wash your clothes cleaner and give them a better finish with less "wear and tear" than any other laundry in Washington. No old clumsy machinery to tear and mangle clothing. Inspect our plant at 43 G. at n.w.

WE iron all dress shirts by hand. WE iron all linen cuffs "FLAT." WE wet turn-over points to collar at the cross-ends turn them—this prevents cracking. WE liberal discount to families. WE lowest prices.

YALE Steam Laundry,
MAIN BRANCH, 514 10TH ST. PHONE 1002. [11] PLANT, 63 G ST. N.W.

Many A Woman's Dress
Has been ruined by sending it to a cleaner whose creed is "the higher grade the cheaper." It's altogether different with OUR FRENCH PROCESS. Workmen who clean the garments here understand the dress goods are dress goods and are to be treated with care and skill, and not chemicals and music. The result of this—bright and fresh looking goods.

Mme. Taulelle, 1217 G St.

Protect Your Horse.
—From the chilling blasts of the winter weather by keeping him blanketed. He won't say "Thank you," but he will consume less food. PROTECT YOURSELF. Here's a lot of Lap Robes and Horse Blankets that we cleaned out from a manufacturer at a figure that enables us to offer them at half price: \$4 to \$20 Lap Robes, now \$2 to \$12.50. \$2 to \$10 Horse Blankets, now \$1 to \$6.

Knessi, 425 7th St.

Banner Steam Laundry.
While not the largest, is the most complete little laundry in town. Our work is a lot of Lap Robes and Horse Blankets. We can't do the work of the whole town, but we can do justice to about 1,000 good line customers, and in so doing we make our reputation and skill to please any one. Agencies all over the city. Weeks.

Family Wash Rough Dry
by the pound. Write for particulars.